

KOSTIN, K.A., inzh.; BOKHAN, I.T., inzh. Primalni uchastiye: TSIKUN, D.S.,
tekhnik; TSAGOYKO, N.V., tehnik; FILIN, A.G., red. izd-va;
GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Technical charts for the maintenance of the M-21A automobile,
"Volga"] Tekhnologicheskie i postovye karty tekhnicheskogo ob-
sluzhivaniia avtomobilia M-21 "Volga." Moskva, Avtotransizdat,
1961. 150 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo trans-
porta. Leningradskiy filial. 2. Otdel tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniya
i remonta Leningradskogo filiala Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
avtomobil'nogo transporta (for Kostin, Bokhan).

(Automobiles—Maintenance and repair)

KOSTIN, Konstantin Aleksandrovich. ~~Printani~~ ~~uchastiye~~: BOKHAN, I.T.,
inzh.; TSIKUN, D.S., tekhnik. GRINBERG, P.I., red.; BODANOVA, A.P.,
tekhn. red.

[Maintenance of M-21 "Volga" automobiles in automotive trans-
portation units] Tekushchii remont avtomobilei M-21 "Volga" v
avtokhoziaistvakh. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 47 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

1
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BOKHAN, K. A.

25335 BOKHAN, K. A. Inteprialbnye uravneniya dlya abostraktnykh funkniy. Uchen. Zapiski (Leningr. Gos. Ped. in-t im Gertsena). T. LXIV, 1948, s. 35-52 -- Bibliopr: 6 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

BOKHAN, K.A.

On a nonlinear functional in \overline{C}_n . Uch. zap. Ped. inst.
Gerts. 125:157-164 '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

(Integrals, Generalized) (Functional analysis)

BOKHAN, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; VULIKH, B.Z., prof., red.;
RYVKIN, A.Z., red.; DOLGOFLOV, V.G., red.

[Problems and exercises in mathematical analysis] Zadachnik-praktikum po matematicheskomu analizu. Moskva, Uchpedgiz. Pt.1.[Introduction to analysis; differential calculus of functions of a single variable] Vvedenie v analiz; differentsial'noe ischislenie funktsii odnoi peremennoi. Izd.2., isp. 1 dop. 1962. 168 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

SLOBODSKAYA, Viktoriya Aleksandrovna; BOKHAN, K.A., nauchn. red.;
KUZNETSOVA, L.G., red.

[Short course in higher mathematics] Kratkii kurs vysshei
matematiki. Podol'sk, Vysshaya shkola, 1963. 495 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. BOKHAN, N. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Planets, Minor
7. Numerical integration by calculating machine of equations for the motion of minor planets with a given system of initial conditions. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 5, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

BOKHAN, N.A.

Integrating motion equations of minor planets on analytic computers.
Biol. Inst. teor. astron. 6 no.3:162-165 '55. (MIRA 13:3)
(Plantets, Minor)

MAKOVER, S.G.; BOKHAN, N.A.

Motion of the Encke-Baklund comet in the years 1898-1911, and a recent determination of the mass of Mercury. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.3:552-554 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akad. V.G. Fesenkovym.
(Encke's comet) (Mercury (Planet))

MAKOVER, S.G.; BOKHAN, N.A.

Encke-Backlund's comet. No.3: The comet's motion in 1898-1911
and a new determination of the mass of Mercury [with summary in
English]. Trudy ITA no.8:137-179 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Comets) (Mercury (Planet))

BOKHAN, N.A.

Practical applicability of Wilkens' method to the expansion of
perturbation function. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 9 no. 6:448-463
'64. (MIRA 17:9)

BOKHAN, N.I., inzh.

Hydraulic regulator of the depth of milling. Torf. prom. 39
no.6:5-6 '62. (MIRA 167)

1. Institut torfa AN Belorusskoy SSR.
(Peat machinery)

BOKHAN, M. I.

Experimental study of the operation of a disk-shaped cutter
in the production of granulated peat. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.
fiz.-tekh. nav. no.1:119-123 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Peat machinery)

BOKHAN, N.I., inzh.; OPEYKO, F.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Determination of the power needed for peat milling by means
of disk cutters. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.:gor.zhur. 7 no. 1:117-119
'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana
kafedroy torfyanykh mashin.

BOKHANOV, B.V., mayor meditsinskoy slushby

Hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Odessa Military District
Hospital. Voen.-med.shur. no.8:86-87 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(ODN SSA--HOSPITALS, MILITARY)

TEMPER, A.S., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; BOKHANOV, H.V., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; ZAGRANICHNYY, L.A., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; YEZHOV, A.S., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KATASONOV, S.V., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Role of prophylactic additions of vitamins to food in the decrease of morbidity. Voen.-med.zhur. no.3:49-51 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(VITAMINS) (SOLDIERS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

BOZHANOV, I.T. (Kaunas)

One and a half mole of ferrous chloride in treating discharging
and chronic suppurative otitis media [with summary in English].
Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.6:65-67 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

(OTITIS MEDIA, ther.

ferrous chloride solution (Rus))

(IRON, ther. use.

ferrous chloride solution in otitis media (Rus))

(CHLORIDES, ther. use

same (Rus))

KHARCHENKO, A.B., inzh.; PESTOV, L.N., inzh.; BOKHANOV, Y.A., inzh.;
SIL'MAN, M.A., inzh.

New system of regulating the performance of piston air compressors.
Khim. mash. 3 no.3:1-3 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Air compressors)

112-57-8-16192

- Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 18 (USSR)
- AUTHOR: Zanarevskaya, Z. P., and Bokhanovskiy, A. P.
- TITLE: New Developments in the Manufacture of Lacquered Wiring Conductors
(Novoye v tekhnologii izgotovleniya lakirovannykh montazhnykh provodov)
- PERIODICAL: Inform. -tekh. sb. M-vo elektrotekh. prom-sti SSSR (Engineering Information Collection, Ministry of the Electrical-Engineering Industry, USSR), 1956, Nr 10, pp 8-12
- ABSTRACT: Described are the improvements introduced at the "Ukrkabel" plant which were intended to raise labor productivity and product quality and also to improve working conditions in the production of lacquered wiring conductors, particularly in the processes of diluting lacquer and direct lacquering of conductors. A swivel-blade power mixer and a sealed lacquer vat (fed from a lacquer tank attached to the body of the oven) were designed and built; they are intended for stirring the lacquer being thinned to its working viscosity (35 seconds by the ball-drop method). Molded rubber gauges are inserted in the vat ports instead of metal gauges. Composition of rubber for molded gauges and new

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112-57-8-16192

New Developments in the Manufacture of Lacquered Wiring Conductors

formulae for tubular gauges are given. The new vat and the new formula for rubber increased durability of the gauges 6-7 times. The starting procedure of the oven and the lacquer processing of MBDL and MShDL wires were changed. Lacquering wire with undiluted lacquer (viscosity 67 and 97 seconds) was successfully tried. Undiluted lacquers with viscosity of 100-110 seconds can be used for lacquering wiring conductors; in this case, the number of runs can be reduced to ten, with the rate and temperature of lacquering unchanged. Use of the sealed vat with automatic lacquer feed secures the following advantages: 1. Uniform thickness of lacquer film along the wire and improvement in quality because of the almost constant viscosity and level of the lacquer; 2. Lacquer may be applied with a viscosity of 100-110 seconds without diluting it down to 35 seconds, saving up to 100 kg of solvent (acetone) per ton of lacquer; 3. Increase in lacquering rate (for MBDL and MShDL 0.2-0.5 mm² wires, 4-6 m/min versus 2.5-4 m/min); 4. Improvement in working conditions because of a sharp reduction of solvent-vapor content in the air around the workmen; and 5. Facilitation and hastening of the vat cleaning and a reduction of lacquer loss in the form of dry films. Introduction of the power-driven

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112-57-8-16192

New Developments in the Manufacture of Lacquered Wiring Conductors

mixer nearly doubles the labor productivity, along with facilitating and improving labor conditions and producing a higher quality of lacquering and a more uniform lacquer viscosity.

A. O. M.

Card 3/3

BOKHDANOVICH, A.

PERIODICAL ABSTRACTS

Sub.: USSR/Engineering

AID 4200 - P

BOKHDANOVICH, A.

PERVAYA TEKHNICHESKAYA KONFERENTSIYA PO SVARKE V POL'SKOY
SUDOSTROITEL'NOY PROMYSHLENNOSTI (First Technical Conference
on Welding in Polish Shipbuilding Industry). Avtomaticheskaya
svarka, no. 1, Ja/F 1956: 83-84.

This is a very short report on proceedings of the first Polish conference on welding in the shipbuilding industry, held September, 1955 in Gdan'sk, Poland. The delegates of the conference visited Gdansk shipyards and inspected the all-welded shell of a 10,000 ton Diesel motorship under construction there. The author is the Chief Welder at the Gdan'sk shipyards.

BOKH DANOVICH, A.

AID P - 4826

Subject : USSR/Engineering
Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 12/13
Author : Bokhdanovich, A.
Title : First technical conference on welding in the Polish Shipbuilding Industry.
Periodical : Svar. proizvod., 3, 29, Mr 1956
Abstract : The author, chief welder of the Gdan'sk Shipyards in Poland, reports briefly proceedings of the conference held in Gdan'sk on 23 and 24 September 1955. He mentions that a 10,000 ton motorship with all-welded hull is being built there.
Institutions: Electrowelding Institute im. Paton in Kiyev, and the Central Scientific Research Institute of Machine-Building Technology (TsNIITMASH) in Moscow.
Submitted : No date

L 4408-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
ACCESSION NR: AP5025725

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UR/0286/65/000/018/0079/0079
621.317.757

3938p

AUTHOR: Atamanenko, V. G.; Andreyev, G. N.; Artemenko, I. N.; Bokhenek, A. Ya.

TITLE: Transfer function analyzer operating at infralow frequencies. Class 42, No. 174805

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 79

TOPIC TAGS: automatic pneumatic control, automatic control system, transfer function, automatic control analysis

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a transfer function analyzer which operates at infralow frequencies. The device contains integrators based on operational amplifiers, a low-frequency oscillator, multiplying units, and an indicator display. The installation is designed for improved accuracy in analyzing systems with random disturbances and for reduced analysis time. The sine output from the electropneumatic low-frequency oscillator is connected to all the first inputs of the units for sine multiplication. The second inputs of these multiplication units are connected through input converters to the output of the system to be analyzed. The cosine output from the low-frequency oscillator is connected to all the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5025725

first inputs of the cosine multiplication units, and the second inputs of these multiplying units are connected through input converters in a similar fashion to the output of the system to be analyzed. The pneumatic and electrical outputs of the oscillator are connected to the system being analyzed. Each sine and cosine multiplication unit is connected to a recording device through a circuit for changing the number of averaging periods and through the operational-amplifier integrator. A modification of this analyzer is designed for improved reliability. The low-frequency oscillator contains a master RC variable-frequency oscillator connected through phase shifters and power amplifiers to a three-phase synchronous motor. The shaft of this motor is connected through a 50:1 speed reducer to pneumatic and electric sine converters and to a rotating transformer. A second modification is designed for studying pneumatic control systems. The pneumatic sine converter in this unit contains a nozzle-damper element. The damper is made in the form of a tilted disc mounted on the shaft of a synchronous motor. The nozzle is braced by a flat spring which is supported by the rigid center of an elastic feedback element. The cavity of this element is connected through a choke to the power supply, as well as being connected directly to the nozzle and to the input of a pneumatic amplifier. A third modification is designed for increased accuracy in analyzing systems with random disturbances. The circuit for changing the number of averaging

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periods contains a photoelectric relay controlled by a beam which passes through a slotted disk mounted on the shaft of a synchronous motor. The photoelectric relay is connected through a blocking relay to a step switch. The stepper is connected to a switch which sets the required number of pulses. The output of the blocking relay is connected to its own coil, and the contacts are connected to the integrator inputs. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [14]

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Large-Scale Automation)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE, EC

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OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS 4125

Card 3/4

L 4408-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025725

ENCLOSURE: 01

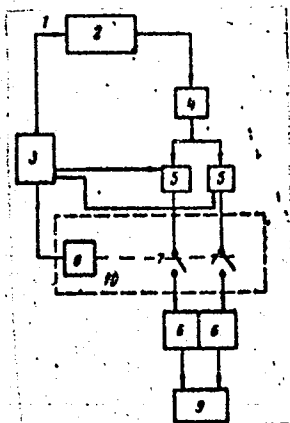


Fig. 1. Transfer function analyzer

1 - Harmonic oscillation input; 2 - system being analyzed; 3 - low-frequency oscillator; 4 - input device; 5 - multiplication unit; 6 - integrating unit (operational amplifier); 7 - contact which determines the integration time; 8 - control circuit; 9 - recording instrument; 10 - circuit for changing the averaging periods.

BOKHENEK, M. Ya.

BOKHENEK, M.Ya.

Preserving medical case histories. Sov.zdrav. 16 no.7:59-61 JI '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz bol'nitsy No.18 imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii Krasnogvardey-
skogo rayona Moskvy (glavnyy vrach M.I.Kamenev)
(RECORDS, MEDICAL,
preserv. (Rus))

~~BOKHENSKIY, Yatsak; DOLENKO, Yu. redaktor; DEREV'YANKO, G.,~~
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Journey through the land of the Soviets] Podorozh po
radians'kii kraini. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo polit. lit-ry URSR,
1956. 71 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Russia--Description and travel)

BOKHIN, F.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; CHICHASOV, V.Ya., kand.
tekhnicheskikh nauk

International scientific methodological conference on work mechan-
ization and the use of plastics in irrigation and drainage engineering.
Gidr. i mel. 12 no.11:44-55 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Irrigation—Congresses) (Drainage—Congresses)
(Plastics)

SHAUMYAN, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.; BOKHIN, F.I.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, zap. otv. red.; KOKOVIN, Ye.V., kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; KOP'YEV, Ye.I., inzh., red.; POPOVA, V.Ya.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SAMSONOVA, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; CHICHASOV, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RODIN, Ya.S.,
red. izd-va

[Mechanization of irrigation and drainage work and use of plastic
materials in irrigation and drainage construction; materials]Me-
khanizatsiia gidromeliorativnykh rabot i ispol'zovanie plastmass
v gidromeliorativnom stroitel'stve; materialy Mezhdunarodnogo na-
ucho-metodicheskogo soveshchaniia. Moskva, Izd.VNIIGiM, 1962.
242 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-metodicheskoye i koordinatsionnoye soveshchaniye
nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdeniy sotsialisticheskikh stran
po mekhanizatsii stroitel'nykh i ekspluatatsionnykh gidromeliora-
tivnykh rabot i ispol'zovaniyu plastmass v gidromeliorativnom
stroitel'stve, Moscow, 1960. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii im. A.N.Kostyakova (for
Shaumyan).

(Irrigation--Congresses) (Drainage--Congresses)

BOKHMAN, Kh. A

BOKHMAN, Kh.A.; SHAMARDIN, M.V.

Control of malaria and helminthiasis in the Estonian S.S.R. Med.
paraz. i paraz. bol. 26 no.5:598-599 S-0 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Estonskoy respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii.

(MALARIA, prev. & control
in Estonia (Rus))

(HELMINTH INFECTIONS
same)

BOKHMAN, Ya.V.

Lymphogenic metastasis in cancer of the endometrium. Vop.onk.
8 no.8:98-107 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii AMN (dir. - deystv. chlen AMN, prof. A.I. Serebrov).
(ENDOMETRIUM—CANCER) (LYMPHATICS—CANCER)

BOKHMAN, Ya.V. (Leningrad, M-105, Yakovlevskiy pereulok, d.6, kv.78)

Current methods of treatment in cancer of the corpus uteri. Vopr.
onk. 9 no.4:104-111 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P.Tobilevich)
Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov).

BOKHMAN, Ya. V. (Leningrad, M-105, Yakovlevskiy pereulok, dom 6,
kvartira 78)

Body characteristics in patients with cancer of the corpus
uteri. Vop. onk. 9 no.8:30-37 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk
prof. V.P.Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor-
deyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

BOKIMAN, Ya.V. (Leningrad, M-105, Yakovlevskiy, d.6 kv. 78);
~~AYNBINDER~~, N.M. (Leningrad, S-36, ul. Vosstaniya, d.1/39, kv.33)

Mesodermal mixed tumors of the cervix uteri. Vop. onk. 9 no.6:
82-87 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

BOKHMAN, Ya.V. (Leningrad, M-105, Yakovlevskiy per., dom 6, kv.78)

Extent of surgical interventions in cancer of the corpus uteri with
consideration of the nature of lymphogenic metastatic spreading.
Vop. onk. 10 no.5:37-44 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P.Tobilevich)
Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
prof. A.I.Serebrov).

BOKHMAN, Ya.V.

Metastases and recurrences in the vagina in uterine cancer.
Akush. i gin. 40 no.1:124-129 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ginekologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich)
Instituta onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.
A.I. Serebrov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

TSVEY, S.M.; BOKHMAN, Ya.V.

Cancer of the vulva and pregnancy. Akush. i gin. 40 no.1:
144-145 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Bol'nitsa "V pamyat' 25 Oktyabrya" (glavnyy vrach I.P. Yushmanov), Leningrad i ginekologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A.I. Serebrov) AMN SSSR.

BOKHMAN, Ya.V.

Some aspects of compound treatment of cancer of the cervix uteri in the first stage. Akush. i gin. 40 no.4:21-27 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ginekologicheskoye otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P.Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii (dir. -- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

BOKHMAN, Ya.V.; TSVEY, S.M.

Garcinosarcoma of the corpus uteri developing six years after
radiotherapy of cancer of the cervix uteri. Akush. i gin. 40
no.5:155 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ginekologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. V.P.Tobeleovich)
Instituta onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN prof. A.I.
Serebrov) AMN SSSR i bot'nitsa "V pamyat' 25-go oktyabrya"
(glavnyy vrach I.P.Yushmanov), Leningrad.

BOKHMAN, Ya.V.; KOSTINA, L.I.

Endometriosis of the pelvic lymph nodes. Vop. onk. 11 no.2:
3-10 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich) i pato-
logoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk S.F.
Serov; nauchnyy konsul'tant - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. M.F. Glazunov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor --
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

KHOLDIN, S.A., prof.; BOKHMAN, Ya.V., kand.med.nauk

Proceedings of the 95th Meeting of the Scientific Society of
Oncologists of Leningrad and Leningrad Region. Vop. onk. 11
no.10:123-126 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. President of the Scientific Society of Oncologists of Leningrad
and Leningrad Region (for Kholdin). : Secretary of the Scientific
Society of Oncologists of Leningrad and Leningrad Region (for Bokhman).

BOKHNATSKIY, Z.

48-22-2-6/17

AUTHOR: Bokhnatski, Z.

TITLE: The Peculiarity of Forbidden β -Transitions in Deformed Nuclei (Osobennost' zapreshchennykh β -perekhodov v deformirovannykh yadrakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 2, pp. 158 - 161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The K-forbidden β^- -nuclear decay with an odd A and an odd number of neutrons is investigated here. In this connection the nucleus is assumed to be strictly axially symmetric. It is shown that the matrix-element $\int B_{ij}$

permitted according to K leads to the values of $\lg ft = 8,2; 8,5; 9,2$ for the transitions to the levels $3/3^+$, $5/2^+$, $7/2^+$. The contribution of the matrix-elements $\int \vec{r}, \int \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r}, \int \vec{\sigma}$ is

Card 1/3 about 100-fold less and leads to $\lg ft \approx 11$. The matrix-element

49-22-2-5/17

The Peculiarity of Forbidden β -Transitions in Deformed Nuclei

$\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r}$, double-forbidden according to K, does almost not play any part in the transitions. These results are in agreement with the experimental values for fT in transitions to the level $5/2^+$ and $7/2^+$. Regarding the shape of spectrum no experimental data exist. It is further shown that the energetic distances ΔE of these levels are of an order of magnitude of some MeV, which is very high as compared to the distances of the one-part levels in which $|K - \Omega|$ does not change. At the same time all terms of the excitation which are connected with the axial symmetry of the nucleus are proportional to the parameter of the axial symmetry γ (if it is not great). Therefore it is to be expected that they will not greatly influence the probability of the K-forbidden transitions. In the case of a high degree of prohibition according to K the members of the excitation connected with the axial symmetry can markedly influence the probability of the decay. The author was advised by L. A. Sliv, L. K. Peker and V. V. Anisovich. The work was performed in the Physical-Technical Institute AS USSR in Leningrad. There are 1 figure and 3 references.

Card 2/3

48-22-2-6/17

The Peculiarity of Forbidden β -Transitions in Deformed Nuclei

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernykh issledovaniy Pol'skoy Akademii nauk, Krakov
(Institute for Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of
Sciences, Krakow)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Nuclei (Deformation)-Beta transitions-Theory

Card 3/3

GUR'YEVA, Ye.P.; ZHILOVA, G.P.; KUZNETSOVA, E.Ye.; VASILEVSKAYA, N.I.;
BOKHNEVICH, G.M.

Methodology for preparing tissue cultures for the laboratory
diagnosis of poliomyelitis. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol
26:213-225 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

BOKHON, N.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Examination of the conditioned blinking reflex in glaucoma patients
before and after surgery. Vest.oft. 69 no.5:53-58 S-0 '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (nach. - dotsent P.I.Gapeyev) i kafedry
normal'noy fiziologii (nach. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.V.
Lebedinskiy) Voenno-Morskoy meditsinskoy akademii.

(GLAUCOMA, physiol.

blinking reflex before & after surg.)

(EYELIDS, physiol.

blinking reflex in glaucoma before & after surg.)

SOV/177-58-4-4/32

17(20)

AUTHOR:

Bokhon, N.N., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Medical Corps

TITLE:

Dark Adaptation in First-Degree Radiation Disease
(Tëmnovaya adaptatsiya pri pervoy stepeni luchevoy
bolezni)

PERIODICAL:

Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 4, pp 15-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

G.A. Zedgenidze, M.N. Pobedinskiy and M.A. Strogii have experimentally proved that radiation disease changes the vitamin balance, and disturbs the metabolism and the life activity of certain organic systems, especially of the central nervous system. For his investigations, the author picked out dark adaptation as one of the most sensitive functions of the eye to various effects (P.P. Lazarev). Dark adaptation was examined in patients, to be treated with x-rays in the VMMA clinic, in 1955. The data obtained show that in all persons the adaptation curve was within the "zone of the norm". This does not

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SOV/177-58-4-4/32

Dark Adaptation in First-Degree Radiation Disease

exclude an eventual reduction of the adaptation dependent on the degree of the radiation disease. In the first degree of radiation disease, the state of dark adaptation as a rule does not change. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

BOKHON, N.N.

Modification of Hees' operation in ptosis. Vest. oft. 74 no.2:
60-61 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(EYELIDS---DISEASES)

BOKHON, N.N.

Surgical treatment of myasthenic ptosis. Oft. zhur. 18 no.1:
35-38 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry oftal'mologii (nachal'nik - prof. B.L.Polyak)
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

KOGARKO, S.M., doktor ~~tekh.~~tekh.nauk; BORODULIN, A.A.; BOKHON, Yu.A.; KOMAROV,
V.N.; LYAMIN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; SVISTUNOV, V.G.

Propagation of the chemical reaction zone in acetylene in large
diameter pipes. Khim.prom. no.7:496-501 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Gosudarstvennyy
institut po proyektirovaniy zavodov kauchukovoy promyshlennosti.
(Acetylene) (Gas pipes) (Combustion)

KOGARKO, S.M.; LYAMIN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; Prinsipal uchastiyec:
BOKHON, Yu.A.

Performance of scrubbers with a packing used as flame-
intercepting device in acetylene pipes. Khim. prom. no. 4:
275-282 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. In Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, i Gosudarstvennyy
proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti
sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

BOKHOR-IL'YA, A.I.

Device for the mechanical cleaning of onions. Kons. i ov. prom.
14 no.5:13-14 My '59. (NIRA 12:6)

1. Chernigovskiy ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod.
(Canning industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Onions)

BOKHOR-IL'YA, A.I.

New types of soup concentrates. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.10:42-43
0 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Chernigovskogo ovoshchesushil'nogo zavoda.
(Food, Concentrated) (Soups)

~~БОХОР-ІЛ'Я А.М.~~

Operation of the Chernigov Vegetable Drying Plant. Kons.i
ov.prom. 12 no.6:10-11 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Chernigovskiy ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod.
(Chernigov--Potatoes--Preservation)

~~BOKHOR-IL'YA, A.M.~~

Work of the Chernigov Vegetable Dehydrating Plant. Kons. 1 ov. prom.
13 no.10:6-8 0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Chernigovskiy ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod.
(Potatoes--Drying)

BOKHOSIAN, Kh. A.

NEELIUDOV, M.Yu.; BOKHOSIAN, Kh. A.

Case of hemorrhagic fever in Stara Zagora. *Suvrem. med., Sofia* 5
no.2:113-116 1954.

1. Iz Okrushnata bolnitsa, Stara Zagora (gl. lekar: P.Fuchidzhiev).
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER, epidemiology,
*Bulgaria)

BOKHOSIAN Kh.A

DAIROV, P.I.; BOKHOSIAN, Kh.A.

Clinical aspects of atrodectus tredecium guttatus bite. Suvrem.
med., Sofia 6 no.4:99-101 '55.

1. Iz Okrushnata bolnitsa-St.Zagora (gl.lekar: P. Fuchidshiev)
(ARACHNIDISM,
Atrodectus tredecium bite, clin.aspects.)

BOKHOV, B.B.

Effect of unilateral decortication on calcium metabolism in the
central nervous system. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 31 no. 2:123-127
'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii 2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova. Predstavleno
akademikom AN Armyanskoy SSR E.A. Asratyanom.
(CALCIUM METABOLISM) (NERVOUS SYSTEM) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

BOKHOV, B.B.

Influence of unilateral decortication on calcium metabolism in the central nervous system. Biul. eksp. i biol. med. 50 no. 8:89-92 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. E.A. Astratyan) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (CEREBRAL CORTEX) (CALCIUM METABOLISM)

ARLASHCHENKO, N.I.; BOKHOV, B.B.; BUSYGIN, V.Ye.; VOLOKHOVA, N.A.;
GRIGOR'YEV, Yu.G.; POLYAKOV, B.I.; FARBER, Yu.V.

Body reactions during the prolonged effect of coriolis accelerations. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.8:28-33 Ag '63.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.V. Lebedinskiy. Predstavleno deystvitel'nyy chlenom
AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskiy.

GRIGOR'YEV, Yu.G.; BOKHOV, B.B. (Moskva)

New apparatus for adequate stimulation of the vestibular analyzer
with utilization of angular accelerations and strength of the
coriolis. Vest.otorin. no.6:85-87 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(VESTIBULAR APPARATUS)

(OTOLARYNGOLOGY—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042699

S/0000/63/000/000/0333/0339

AUTHOR: Lebedinskiy, A. V.; Arlashchenko, N. I.; Bokhov, B. B.; Grigor'yev, Yu.G.;
Kvasnikova, L. N.; Farber, Yu. V.

TITLE: The importance of the vestibular analyzer in the selection and training
of cosmonauts

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy
konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 333-339

TOPIC TAGS: rotating chamber, tilt table, rotation effect, man, Coriolis accelera-
tion

ABSTRACT: One of the main criteria upon which the system of cosmonaut selection
should be based is the evaluation of the vestibular analyzer. The evaluation of
other systems (i. e., the visual analyzer, the retina and muscles of the eye, and
interoceptors) which enable a cosmonaut to orient himself in space should be of
almost equal importance in the selection program. Experience has shown that a

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042699

disruption of information concerning the position or the movement of the body can lead to vegetative disorders. This consideration led to studies of the analyzer systems of each of the cosmonauts, the interaction between analyzer systems, and the condition of vegetative functions during unusual interaction between analyzers (such as the conditions which arise during space flight). The special conditions arising during space flight are limitation of afferentation in a weightless state and the presence of unusual stimulation (vibration, noise, etc.). The differentiated study of the vestibular analyzer should include determination of the threshold sensitivity of the semicircular canals to an adequate stimulus, determination of a reactivity curve during application of angular accelerations of various magnitudes, determination of adaptive abilities to the action of angular acceleration, and tests with Coriolis acceleration. The research on threshold sensitivity of the semicircular canals to adequate stimuli was performed for both positive and negative acceleration. Research performed on fifty healthy persons indicated that the scope of variation of threshold sensitivity is not great. It varies from 0.1 to 0.5° per sec² (20 second action of acceleration) for positive accelerations, and 1.5 to 5° per second (for a stop stimulus of 0.15 seconds) for negative accelerations. However, various outside stimuli and physical conditions of the environment can greatly affect the thresholds of vestibular sensitivity. The data

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042699

ors in response to stimulation obtained during the combined action of angular and linear accelerations. Laboratory tests with the periodic application of Coriolis accelerations accompanied by slow rotation have indicated that even a short rotation leads to a disruption of walking, to a change in skin temperature, and to a change in the pulse frequency. At the same time, a lowering of the threshold of sensitivity to Coriolis accelerations was noted without the threshold to angular acceleration being affected. A very interesting interrelationship exists between the vestibular and optical analyzers. Laboratory experiments have confirmed that stimulation of the retina has an inhibiting effect on the vestibular analyzer. Tests have indicated that the result of interaction between the optical and the vestibular stimuli is determined by the functional condition of the vestibular analyzer. It became apparent that if the excitability of the vestibular analyzer was increased by radioactivity, inhibition of spontaneously arising nystagmus by optical stimulation of the retina became more distinct. The level of excitability of the vestibular analyzer was achieved by means of radioactive tars.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card

4/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4042699

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 5/5

L 46179-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/SWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c) Ph-4/Pa-5
ACCESSION NR: AP5011558 DD UR/0219/65/059/004/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Bokhov, B. B.; Shipov, A. A.; Lebedinskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Some quantitative characteristics of the vestibular analyzer in rabbits

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 59, no. 4, 1965, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: vestibular apparatus, nystagmus, semicircular canal, labyrinth

ABSTRACT: The nystagmic reaction of chinchilla rabbits to rotation was investigated with respect to duration and number of oscillations after change in intensity of adequate stimulation of the vestibular analyzer (sudden step) ranging from 110°/sec to 180°/sec. Since the experimental curves constructed on a semilogarithmic scale were not rectilinear, they could not express a logarithmic function. Mathematical analysis showed that the portion of the curve reflecting the duration of nystagmus in the 10-60°/sec range of stimuli was the closest approximation of a logarithmic function. The curve showing the number of nystagmic oscillations in the same range approximated both linear and logarithmic functions. A linear approximation of the two curves was possible in the 70-180°/sec range. A change in the nature of the curves occurred in the 60-70° range. A stimulus of about 70°/sec is equivalent to

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L 46179-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011558

the activity of semicircular canal cristae at rest. After sudden halting of steady rotation, the receptors of the cristae of both semicircular canals are stimulated, and in the labyrinth with ampullopetal flow of endolymph the rate of impulses from the cristae receptors is greater than when at rest, but less in the labyrinth with ampullofugal flow. When the cupola returns to the equilibrium position, the velocity of impulses from the semicircular canal cristae with ampullopetal flow of endolymph gradually decreases to that at rest, but it increases in the opposite canal. The time required for the establishment of equilibrium impulses seemed to be determined by the duration of the nystagmic reaction. Stimuli of about $70^\circ/\text{sec}$ or more block impulses from the receptors of the semicircular canal cristae with the ampullofugal flow of endolymph, thereby slightly prolonging the nystagmic reaction beyond the time determined by the logarithmic relationship. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biofiziki, Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moscow
(Institute of Biophysics, Ministry of Health SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 3Ma464

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 010

mt
Card 2/2

L 1952-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 DD
ACCESSION NR: AP5023675

UR/0219/65/060/009/0059/0062
612.886-08

AUTHOR: Bokhov, B. B.; Shipov, A. A.

23
B

TITLE: The effect of repeated series of stimulations of the vestibular analyzer of rabbits on the quantitative relation of the duration of nystagmus to the value of reverse angular acceleration

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 9, 1965, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: animal physiology, autonomic nervous system, vestibular analyzer, rabbit, nystagmus, angular acceleration

ABSTRACT: Cupulometry, a method of studying the vestibular function based on registering the nystagmic reaction to a series of adequate stimuli of increasing force, has been applied chiefly to humans. However, research indicates the possibility of using this method on animals. In this work the influence of repeated series of stimulations of the vestibular analyzer of rabbits on the duration of nystagmus in a range of stimuli twice exceeding the cupulometric range is considered. Rabbits were rotated in a clockwise direction, with the axis of rotation through their heads.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5023675

Adequate stimulus consisted of reverse angular acceleration created by unexpected stopping of a steadily revolving stand. Conditions were uniform in all experiments: acceleration during buildup— $5^\circ/\text{sec}^2$; duration of rotation—1 min; interval between two consecutive rotations—1 min; stopping time—0.15 sec. Three groups of five animals each were subjected to 1) 18 stimuli of increasing magnitude (minimum 10° in sec, maximum 180° in sec); 2) 12 decreasing stimuli (maximum 120° , minimum 10°); 3) 12 stimuli of increasing series (10° — 120° in sec) followed after a 5-min interval by 12 stimuli of decreasing series (120° — 10° in sec). In all cases the experiment was performed five times with 2—6-day intervals. Experiments showed that stimuli of both increasing and decreasing series shorten the nystagmic reaction, most noticeably from the first experiment to the second. Experiments with vestibular stimuli a) increasing in force, b) decreasing in force; and c) first increasing and then decreasing showed that in all three types, the relationship of the duration of nystagmus to the logarithm of the value of the stimulus does not change. It was concluded that the shortening of nystagmus observed in these rotation tests is the result of training, which extends to the entire semicircular canal "system." It is possible that the state of training of the vestibular analyzer is generalized to affect all reactions to nystagmogenic stimuli. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JS]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 1952-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023675

0

SUBMITTED: 23Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 011

ATD PRESS: 415

mlr
Card 3/3

L 11377-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GW
ACC NR: AT6036501

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0071/0072

AUTHOR: Bokhov, B. B.; Komissarova, I. V.

22

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in visual afterimages during various types of vestibular stimulation
[Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from
24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 71-72

TOPIC TAGS: vestibular analyzer, visual analyzer, biologic acceleration effect,
coriolis acceleration, afterimage

ABSTRACT: Research indicates that vestibular stimulation is commonly accompanied
by a displacement of the visual afterimage, which depends on the force vector
and the type of eye movement during rotation. The present study was con-
ducted to establish the relationship between the direction of afterimage dis-
placement and type of acceleration (angular or Coriolis). In addition, the
relationship between the degree of afterimage displacement and various
magnitudes of angular acceleration were studied.

Preliminary studies showed that when the head was inclined and straight-

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ACC NR: AT6036501

ened, afterimage displacement was strictly vertical. These same head movements were executed during steady rotation at rates of 15 and 30° /sec to create Coriolis forces. Here, five of the 23 subjects showed pronounced and reproducible deviations in the trajectory of afterimage displacement compared to vertical displacement through a given angle (about 30°).

Tests in which the vestibular analyzer was stop-stimulated confirmed earlier data on the displacement of the afterimage in the direction of rotation during stopping, and, at the same time, revealed some new features of this phenomenon. First, the character of spontaneous movements of the afterimage along a trajectory in a resting state and the direction of its movement during vestibular stimulation should be noted. Rotation at various rates showed that the angle of afterimage trajectory deviation from the initial value increased as a function of the rate of rotational buildup from 15 to 30 and 60° /sec. A simultaneous study of the duration of lateral afterimage displacement during a series of building-up angular accelerations also indicated a substantial force dependence between stimuli and reactions. Therefore, it is possible to rate spatial and time indices of the visual afterimage quantitatively under analogous experimental conditions. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2 egk

L 11379-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036503

SOURCE CODE: JR/0000/66/000/000/0072/0073

AUTHOR: Bokhov, B. B.; Frolova, M. M.

22

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of the vertical writing test on post-rotational nystagnus [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 72-73

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, coriolis acceleration, vestibular analyzer, nystagnus, psychophysiology

ABSTRACT: The results of some experiments indicate that increased human alertness and accuracy expedite the onset of a nystagmic reaction while to the contrary, when an experimenter gives the order to relax or diminish attentiveness, this reaction is quickly damped.

In the present rotation investigations, vertical drawing tests, indices of a tonic labyrinth reflex to upper extremity musculature, and a record of postrotational nystagnus were simultaneously conducted. The effect of a test which entailed drawing a vertical series of small circles on various

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L 11379-67

ACC NR: AT6036503

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qualities of postrotational nystagmus was studied. A total of 56 tests were conducted, half with the vertical drawing test.

The results indicate that the duration and number of attacks of postrotational nystagmus increase and their amplitude decreases during drawing tests. This effect was particularly pronounced during rotation at low rates (15 and 30° /sec). A less pronounced decrease in the duration of nystagmus was observed at 60° /sec.

These observations should be taken into consideration when studying both indices of various somatic vestibular reactions. An explanation can probably be found in the predominance of the unconditioned reflex component of the vestibular tonic reflex during these tests and not in a conscious volitional effort. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2 . egk

L 31023-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6022950

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/061/003/0017/0019

AUTHOR: Bokhov, B. B. (Moscow)

26
23
8

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of partial extirpation of the cerebral cortex in the rabbit on vestibular nystagmus ✓

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 61, no. 3, 1966, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: rabbit, cerebral cortex, vestibular disturbance, neurologic surgery, muscle physiology

ABSTRACT: The duration of the nystagmal reaction following bilateral extirpation of the cortex of the temporoparietal lobes in rabbits previously subjected to training in the form of repeated series of rotations is discussed. In the experiments the animals received a total of 12 stimulations (rotation and stopping of the test stand at 12 different speeds). Initially, the stimuli followed each other, increasing in magnitude, and after a 5-minute interval-- in decreasing order. The maximum stimulation attained the rate of 120° per second, and the minimum -- 10° per second; each successive stimulation differed by 10° from the preceding.

After six experiments with rotation, decortication was carried out, during which time symmetrical sections of the temporoparietal lobes of the cerebral cortex were excised from the animals placed under urethan narcosis. Following the

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UDC: 612.825-(89.873-06:612.846]-0,19

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ACC NR: AP6022950

experiments, the brains of the sacrificed animals were examined anatomically. The experiments showed that partial removal of temporoparietal lobes of the cerebral cortex induces in rabbits a distinct, although weak, increase in the duration of post-rotatory nystagmus to stimuli in the range of 10 - 120° per second. In size and stability, the shift established clearly is surpassed by disturbances arising after extensive removal of cortical substance. At the same time, it cannot be wholly equated to the results of similar experiments on animals with lobectomy, since changes in activity of the nystagmus following removal of frontal or parietal lobes are either wholly absent, or disappear one day following the operation. Even in a rabbit with hemidecortication, nystagmal asymmetry was observed within 3 days after the operation. The experiments confirmed the earlier observations of N. F. Tyumyantsev, who established that the duration of post-rotatory nystagmus in pigeons subjected to decortication depended, as in normal pigeons, on the rate of rotation.

This work was carried out under the scientific direction of Doctor of Medical Sciences Yu. G. Grigor'yev. This paper was presented by Active Member AMN SSSR A. V. Lebedinskiy (deceased). Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 20Nov64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 - LC

BOKHOVCHUK, M.M.

BORUSHKO, I.M., inzh.; BOKHOVCHUK, M.M., inzh.; FIDEL'MAN, G.S., inzh.;
POZIN, M.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk; TARAT, E.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Foam dust collectors used at the concentration plant of the
"Apatite" Combine. Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no.2:9-11 P '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

1. Kombinat "Apatit" (for Borushko, Bokhovchuk, Fidel'man), 2. Le-
ningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Ksenzoveta (for Pozin,
Tarat).

(Dust collectors)

BOKHOVITINOV, V.

Lokatsia Luny. [Radiolocation of the moon]. (Tekhnika - molodezhi, 1946, no. 5-6, p. 13-16).
DLC: T4.T2285

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference department, Washington, 1951, Unclassified.

BOKHOVKIN, I I

2

CA

Physicochemical investigation of the system silver nitrate-thallium nitrate in the fused state. I. I. Bokhovkin. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)* 19, 803-11 (1946).—This system was investigated in the fused state with respect to sp. gr., sp. elec. cond., and η . Isothermal sp. gr. when plotted has no min. or max. indicating compound formation. Isothermal sp. elec. cond. is characterized by sharp min. corresponding to $\text{AgNO}_3 \cdot \text{TlNO}_3$. With increase in temp. the min. is displaced toward the ordinate representing 100% TlNO_3 . Isothermal viscosities are characterized by sharp max. corresponding to compound formation. With increase in temp. this max. is shifted toward the ordinate representing 100% of the component having the greater value of η (AgNO_3). With increase in temp. both max. and min. are smoothed out; this indicates increased dimorphism in the fused state.
H. W. Hunter

*Chair Inorganic Chem, Arkhangelsk Tech.
Forestry Inst. in V. V. Kuzbyshev*

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; VITIAN, Ye.O.; YERMOLINA, N.N.; CHESNOKOV, V.F.

Physicochemical analysis of the ternary system carbamide-phenol -
acetic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2755-2759 S '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskii institut imeni V.V.
Kuybysheva.

(Urea) (Phenols) (Acetic acid)

CHESNOKOV, V.F.; BOKHOVKIN, I.M.

Thermal analysis of the ternary system acetamide - acetic acid-phenol. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2760-2763 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Acetamide) (Acetic acid) (Phenols)

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; PRIBYTKOVA, A.A.; UYEMLYANINA, L.S.

Physicochemical analysis of the ternary system carbamide-phenol -
monochloroacetic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2763-2766 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskii institut imeni V.V.

Kuybysheva.

(Urea) (Phenols) (Acetic acid)

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; BOKHOVKINA, Yu.I.

Physicochemical analysis of the ternary system carbamide - phenol -
trichloroacetic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1722-1726 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskii institut.
(Urea) (Phenol) (Acetic acid)

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; VITMAN, Ye.O.

Physicochemical study of binary systems formed by furfurole with cresols. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2083-2087 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Furaldehyde) (Cresol)

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; BOKHOVKINA, Yu.I.; VITMAN, Ye.O.

Physicochemical analysis of the ternary system phenol - acetamide -
monochloroacetic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2087-2090 JI '63.
(MIRA 16'8)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Phenols) (Acetamide) (Acetic acid)

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.

Physicochemical study of binary systems formed by acetamide and cresols. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:718-722 Mr '64. (MIRA 17 6)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskii institut.

BOKHOVKINA, Yu.I.; BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; VITMAN, Ye.O.

Physicochemical study of the ternary system carbamide -
monochloroacetic acid - trichloroacetic acid. Zhur. ob.
khim. 34 no. 3:723-727 Mr '64.

Physicochemical analysis of the ternary system phenol -
acetamide - trichloroacetic acid. Ibid.:727-731 (MIRA 17:6)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; BOKHOVKINA, Yu.I.; VITMAN, Ye.O.

Physicochemical investigation of the ternary system
carbamide - acetamide - acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 3/ no. 5:
1363-1365 My '64.

Physicochemical investigation of the ternary system phenol-
monochloroacetic acid - trichloroacetic acid. Ibid.:1369-1371

Physicochemical investigation of the ternary system phenol-
acetic acid - monochloroacetic acid. Ibid.:1372-1375
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; BOKHOVKINA, Yu.I.; UYEMLYANINA, L.S.

Physicochemical investigation of the ternary system carbamide-
acetamide - monochloroacetic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:
1366-1369 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lasotekhnicheskiy institut.

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; BOKHOVKINA, Yu.I.; VITMAN, Ye.O.

Physicochemical study of the ternary system phenol - acetic acid - trichloroacetic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:2823-2826 S '64.

Physicochemical study of the ternary system carbamide - acetamide - trichloroacetic acid. Ibid.:2826-2829

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskii institut.

BOKHOVKIN, I.M., VITMAN, Ye.O.

Physicochemical study of the reaction of acetamide with alkali
metal nitrates. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.6:945-953 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034583

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AUTHOR: Dokhovkin, I. M.

TITLE: Corrosion of alloys of cadmium with antimony in organic acids.

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 4, 1964, 970-972

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium antimony alloy, corrosion, organic acid, mineral acid, furfural, dioxane, corrosion inhibition, corrosion resistance, CdSb

ABSTRACT: The rate of corrosion of cadmium-antimony alloys in formic and acetic acids and the effect of furfural and dioxane additives on their corrosion rate were investigated. From the enclosed figures 1 and 2 it is apparent the corrosion rate increases with an increase in the acidic concentration. There is a sharp change in the corrosion rate at the Cd:Sb component ratio of 1:1, indicating the formation of CdSb and a more positive value of the antimony electrode potential. There are no sharp boundaries of corrosion resistance; generally the corrosion resistance decreases in the alloys containing more than 50% antimony. Furfural and dioxane, which inhibited corrosion of Cd-Sb alloys in mineral acids, show no inhibiting effect in the organic acids. The corrosive action of formic and

Card 1/4

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acetic acids on Cd-Sb alloys is substantially less than corrosion by HCl, H₂SO₄ or HNO₃. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

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Card 2/4

BOKHOVKIN, I.M.; VITMAN, Ye.O.

Physicochemical study of the systems of acetamide with benzoic
and phthalic acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.8:1319-1322 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Double decomposition in the influence of solvents. The irreversible reciprocal system $K_2Cr_2O_7 + 2KIO_3 + K_2Cr_2O_7 + 2NaNO_3$. A. P. Puhlin and I. M. Bakhovkin. *Acta Univ. Voroisensis* 9, No. 3, 5-20 (in German) 19: (1937).—The following systems were studied by thermal methods: $K_2Cr_2O_7-Na_2Cr_2O_7$, eutectic at 57.5% $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ and 300°; $KNO_3-K_2Cr_2O_7$, eutectic at 35.7% $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and 264°; $Na_2Cr_2O_7-NaNO_3$, eutectic at 45.4% $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ and 262°; $K_2Cr_2O_7-NaNO_3$, eutectic at 63.0% $NaNO_3$ and 222°; $Na_2Cr_2O_7-KNO_3$, where $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is formed, eutectic at 73.3 and 44.6% KNO_3 and 225° and 240°, resp., and a max. at 37.4% KNO_3 and 262°. The following ternary systems, in which 2 components were always in definite proportions, were also studied: (35% $KNO_3 + 65% K_2Cr_2O_7$)- $Na_2Cr_2O_7$, eutectic at 57.0% $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ and 200°; (30% $K_2Cr_2O_7 + 70% KNO_3$)- $NaNO_3$, eutectic at 47.1% $NaNO_3$ and 216°; (20% $NaNO_3 + 80% KNO_3$)- $Na_2Cr_2O_7$, eutectics at 23.6 and 48.8% $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ and 215° and 225°, resp., and a max. at 35% $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ and 250°; (25% $KNO_3 + 75% NaNO_3$)- $Na_2Cr_2O_7$, eutectic at 43.5% $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ and 253°; (30% $KNO_3 + 70% NaNO_3$)- $K_2Cr_2O_7$, eutectic at 34.5% $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and 210°. From these the diagram for the entire system is constructed. It belongs to subclass C, type I, of the classification of Bergman and Dombrovskaja (*C. A.* 24, 2367). Besides the factors of solvency and thermal effect, the m. ps. of the components have an effect on this system, and the reaction goes toward the side of the highest melting component. $K_2Cr_2O_7$. H. M. Leicester

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Purification of H₂SO₄ for storage batteries. I. M. Bukharin, and V. N. Uyanovskaya. *Leznye Prom.* 1948, No. 9, 14-15. -- To 200 ml. of impure H₂SO₄ in a 1-l. retort of high-melting glass add a hot aq. soln. of K₂Cr₂O₇ (0.5-0.8 g. of K₂Cr₂O₇ for 100 ml. of H₂SO₄) and distill by heating in an elec. crucible furnace. Use broken porcelain or unglazed pottery shreds to prevent bumping. Discard or redistill the first fractions (approx. 1/3 of the vol. of the acid) which come over at up to 300°. Raise the temp. to 300-70° and drive over the pure acid. Distill to a dry residue. Do not raise the temp. beyond 300°. M. Hirsch

ASM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Physicochemical analysis of liquid salts. Thermal analysis of the system KNO₃-AgNO₃-NH₄NO₂. J. M. ...
 ... (I) NH₄NO₂, 58.48 + AgNO₃, 18.58%, with varying KNO₃; (II) NH₄NO₂, 74.28 + AgNO₃, 18.70% with varying KNO₃; (III) NH₄NO₂, 68.28 + AgNO₃, 21.70% with varying KNO₃; (IV) NH₄NO₂, 58.28 + AgNO₃, 41.28%, with varying KNO₃; (V) NH₄NO₂, 68.28 + AgNO₃, 21.28%, with varying KNO₃; (VI) NH₄NO₂, 58.28 + AgNO₃, 21.28%, with varying KNO₃; (VII) AgNO₃, 58.28 + KNO₃, 18.28%, with varying NH₄NO₂; (VIII) AgNO₃, 58.28 + KNO₃, 21.28%, with varying NH₄NO₂; (IX) AgNO₃, 58.28 + KNO₃, 21.28%, with varying NH₄NO₂. The system shows the existence of a ternary compound, KNO₃-AgNO₃-NH₄NO₂, formed from AgNO₃ + KNO₃ + NH₄NO₂, from AgNO₃-NH₄NO₂ + KNO₃, and from KNO₃-NH₄NO₂ + AgNO₃. The temp. (±0.1°), composition (in mole %), and phase in each of the 6 invariant points are: (1) 97°, NH₄NO₂, 58.28, KNO₃, 8.84, AgNO₃, 32.88; NH₄NO₂, ternary comp., and KNO₃-NH₄NO₂; (2) 86°, NH₄NO₂, 58.28, KNO₃, 7.04, AgNO₃, 34.78; NH₄NO₂, KNO₃, AgNO₃, and ternary comp.; (3) 60°, NH₄NO₂, 69.28, KNO₃, 1.78, AgNO₃, 28.91; NH₄NO₂, NH₄NO₂-AgNO₃, and ternary comp.; (4) 100°, NH₄NO₂, 47.81, KNO₃, 2.81, AgNO₃, 21.73; AgNO₃-AgNO₃-NH₄NO₂, and ternary comp.; (5) 116°, NH₄NO₂, 41.23, AgNO₃, 68.23, KNO₃, 13.18; AgNO₃, AgNO₃-KNO₃, and ternary comp.; (6) 111°, NH₄NO₂, 34.8, AgNO₃, 27.7, KNO₃, 23.5, KNO₃, KNO₃-NH₄NO₂, and KNO₃-AgNO₃. The system includes 7 crystn. fields, 3 of the pure components, 3 of the binary compds. and 1 of the ternary compd. The broadest field is that of KNO₃, the narrowest that of NH₄NO₂-AgNO₃, which is the lowest-melting compound. N. Thon

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